

THE ARIZONIAN.

TUBAC, THURSDAY, JUNE 16, 1859.

TO ADVERTISERS.—Persons desiring to advertise in this paper, are requested to send in their favors without delay, addressed to THE ARIZONIAN, Tubac, Arizona.

Subscriptions must in all cases be accompanied with the cash. No subscriber's name will be entered upon our books until advance payment has been made.

Mines and Mining.

We learn from our Eastern exchanges that several companies are being formed in New York and other cities, for the purpose of working silver mines in Arizona. We also receive many letters from persons in the States, asking for information as to mines and mining in this region. It is proper, therefore, that we should make a few suggestions for the benefit of those who contemplate engaging in silver mining, that they may have some idea of what is needed to insure success.

1st. CAPITAL.—Any silver mining company that calculates to succeed, must have, besides articles named hereafter, capital *in specie*, to carry on operations with expedition and without embarrassment. To form a high-sounding company, with thousands in stock and only a paltry supply of cash, may do well enough for a few speculators, but the stockholders will seldom realize a dividend, and if by any possibility they should, it will be after years of disappointment and trouble. No profitable mining can be carried along on credit. There must be coin to pay expenses until the mine yields bars of silver; and even after that fortunate period, for the bars cannot be used as currency. Drafts are difficult to negotiate, as there is but a limited amount of trade and but little specie in the country. A company, therefore, without a proper supply of coin, will be put to much inconvenience and expense. Accepted drafts on well known banks in San Francisco or New York, can be sold in some parts of Sonora, but the risk of transporting the coin is very great.

2d. A Mine.—No company should start a mining expedition to Arizona, without first sending a competent agent to secure by purchase or exploration, one or more mines. It should be ascertained if the vein is worth working, and if so by what process the ore is to be reduced, whether by smelting or amalgamation. These important questions can be settled by tests and experiments easily made. Care should be used to secure a mine convenient to wood and water, and of easy access. Of course, the actual value of the mine would be greatly influenced by its location.

3d. MACHINERY AND TOOLS.—Having secured a good vein of silver ore, and raised the capital with which to work it, the company should prepare a proper outfit in the way of tools and machinery; and the most important item is a steam engine, of power proportionate to the works intended to be carried on. Steam is the best and most economical power for running amalgamation barrels, stamping mills, pumps, or fans. A mule power can be used, but it is uncertain and very expensive to maintain. The original cost of the animals is equal to the price of an engine, while their feed, herding, driving, and their constant liability to be stolen, renders the investment costly and precarious. If fuel and water can be obtained within any reasonable distance it will be best to use steam. The same engine which drives the works will also drive a run of stone for grinding corn and wheat, which is a great advantage. Besides the machinery for amalgamating or smelting, there should be wagons, mining tools, windlasses, chains, ropes, besides other articles which a general idea of mining would suggest. The agent should be instructed not only to furnish a list of all articles required, but an estimate of the supplies and cash needed for one year. He could derive much assistance in this matter from the engineers and directors of companies already at work.

4th. GOODS AND PROVISIONS.—A company should also have goods suitable to the country, with which to pay laborers and occasionally

purchase provisions—such articles as prints, cotton cloth, ready-made clothing, boots and shoes, hardware, and a thousand different "necessaries" generally called for on the frontier. These goods should be ordered or selected by some person acquainted with the market, otherwise a lot of unsuitable, and of course, unsaleable, stock may be freighted across the plains. It will also be well, in case a company sends out its own train, to furnish a good supply of bacon, sugar, coffee, rice, and articles of that sort, as they always bear a high price and are sometimes difficult to obtain. In case our government secures the right of transit across Sonora, that will be the cheapest route to transport freight.

5th. GOOD MANAGEMENT.—Give a company a silver vein of surpassing richness, and all the means necessary, still without careful management it will sink thousands of dollars and never pay one dime of clear profit. There is no business which requires closer attention, better calculation, and more careful superintendence, than silver mining. Men who understand both the theory and practice of reducing ores ought to be employed, and they furnished with all the appropriate appliances, while it should be the duty of the superintendent to give his personal attention to the general economy of the concern, that every department may be carried on in a profitable and expeditious manner. No company should anticipate very speedy returns from their investment. To open a mine properly requires time, often experiments, and always hard work. A mine whose ore smelts readily, and where the mining is easy, ought, with skillful management, to pay within three months from the date of commencing work on the shaft. This statement is made upon the supposition that the company is ready to go to work when it commences.

Experience has shown that easily-worked veins which yield \$50 or \$60 net to the ton are as a rule preferable to much richer veins where the mining is hard and the reduction difficult, laborious and expensive.

We have thus stated some of the most important requisites to successful silver mining in Arizona. There is silver in abundance; the mountains and hills are interlaced with generous veins, but on the conduct of a mine depends its success.

From Mexico.

Up to the 12th of May no attack had been made on the city of Mexico by the Liberal forces. Within the city there was much dissatisfaction, and a change in the Presidency was daily expected. Miramon was endeavoring to raise a heavy loan by means of a mortgage on the property of the church, the archbishop consenting to the arrangement.

The Liberals had captured Tepec, San Blas, Colima, and Manzanillo; also defeated Gen'l Mejia, capturing 500 prisoners. Miramon had issued a decree declaring all the Gulf ports closed to commerce.

HIGH STATE OF MORALITY.—Morals in California are improving wonderfully. The proprietors of the San Francisco Daily Bulletin have each been fined one hundred dollars for publishing the confession of Mrs. Sickles!

CONVERSION OF LOLA MONTEZ.—A London paper announces, with many expressions of thankfulness, the conversion of Lola Montez, which took place at a revival in Scotland very lately. If she does not kick up a row among the "brethren" of the church to which she attaches herself, it will be very extraordinary!

ILLNESS OF GEN. TWIGGS.—By a private letter from San Antonio, received by last mail, we learn that the veteran Gen. Twigg is dangerously ill at that city. His friends despair of his recovery. Gen. Twigg is third on the list of American Generals, being ranked only by Gen'l Scott and Wool. He has been for some time commander of the Department of Texas. His services in the army have been long and distinguished.

Col. Sayles, of R. Island, is on his way to Arizona.

Latest War News.

The last overland mail brings us papers from the East which contain details of the advance of the Austrians upon Sardinian territory. We give the latest items of interest:

Pavia, May 10.—The Emperor took his departure this evening at six o'clock. He arrived at the station of the Lyons railway, escorted by the Cent Gardes. The crowd was immense, and the cheering very lively. The whole of the Fabourg St. Antoine was on foot, and the Emperor was cheered along the whole route. An enormous crowd was collected in the Rue de Rivoli. Numerous persons belonging to the court, and others on a footing of intimacy with his Majesty, awaited the arrival of his imperial highness at the Lyons railway station. The Empress accompanies the Emperor as far as Montebelluna.

According to advices from the frontiers of Lombardy, the inhabitants of the Valtellina are making great purchases of arms and ammunition. A revolution appears imminent. The Austrians are making heavy demands. Gen. Clandini had captured both cattle and forage belonging to the Austrians.

The following is an extract from the proclamation of the French Emperor, appointing the Empress Regent of France:

"On the point of starting to take the command of the army of Italy, we have by our letters patent of this day confined the regency to our well beloved wife the Empress, and we have regulated for the time of our absence the order of service by an act inserted in the State archives, and made known to our uncle Prince Jerome Napoleon, to the members of the Privy Council, to the Presidents of the Senate, of the Legislative body and of the Council of State.

"Desirous of giving to our uncle Prince Jerome marks of the high confidence we place in him; and, by the aid of his intelligence, experience and devotion to our person to facilitate the task of our well-beloved wife, we have decided and do decide that the Empress Regent shall take, on the resolutions and decrees which may be submitted to her, the counsel of the Prince, our uncle. We have moreover conferred upon him, as we confer upon him by these presents, the right of presiding, in the absence of the Empress Regent, at the Privy Council and at the Council of Ministers.

"Given at the Palace of the Tuilleries, this 31st of May, 1859. NAPOLEON."

A letter from Turin says: Kossuth, of whom nobody has heard in England for some time, or even here, is secretly at work in Sardinia, where he is incognito, and holding communication by means of emissaries with the Hungarian portion of the army—one-third of the whole, and the very troops which formerly defeated the Austrians under his authority, and which have been removed to Italy, in order to keep them as far as possible from their native land. Here they have been fraternizing with the Italians through the instrumentality of Kossuth, and probably will revolt in a body at last. Already there is division and dissension between the Austrian and Hungarian commanders, and that is another reason which accounts for the tardy movements of the Austrian troops.

The following is a copy of a private message received at Southampton from London, on the afternoon of the 11th:

TURIN, May 10.—Official Bulletin.—The enemy evacuated Livorno, Tronzano, Santhia, Cavaglia, Salunzola and Verelli, and re-crossed the Sesia in great haste, leaving part of the forage, &c., which they had demanded behind them.

"Yesterday a strong Austrian column, with four Generals, was at Strapiana. This morning they withdrew hastily from Carassano and Strofiana. The Nord asserts that the retreat of the Austrians is in consequence of orders sent from Vienna, where the plan of the campaign had been adopted. The Sardinian General Mar-mora has made the river Dora the strategical line. The Austrians are fortifying positions on the river Saa.

The French General Canrobert directs the operations of the allies from Alessandria.

Much sickness prevails among the Austrians. The Sardinians are preparing a magnificent reception for the Emperor Napoleon on his arrival at Genoa.

It is reported that Austria will soon have 750,000 men under arms.

From Washington.

The latest intelligence from Washington is to the 24th of May. There are many applications at the State Department for passports by persons visiting Europe. Since the commencement of the present administration about 14,000 passports have been issued at the State Department, and they are now issued at the rate of from forty to sixty per day.

A thorough reconnaissance of all the mail routes is being made with a view to the curtailment of expenses at every point where it is practicable without serious detriment to the public, while in many cases the service has been altogether discontinued. In others the number of trips have been reduced from daily to tri-weekly, to weekly, &c. Acting on this principle, the P. O. Department has within the last two months effected an annual saving of about \$1,500,000, exclusive of \$500,000 economized by the refusal of the P. M. General to put into operation the nearly 700 routes created in 1858, but for the support of which no appropriation has been made. The work of curtailment is still progressing. It is not probable, however, that the service will be curtailed on any of the railroad lines.

It is not designed to discontinue the Great Overland California Mail, but the point submitted by the Postmaster General, for the Attorney General's opinion, involves the question as to the power to reduce the number of trips.

The War Department has ordered armed escorts to the trains with army supplies, from apprehended attacks of returning emigrants from Pike's Peak; information having been received of the necessity for such protection.

Attorney General Black has decided the question submitted to him by the State Department, on the claims of Capt. R. W. Perkins, against the Russian government. The decisions settle the right of Capt. Perkins to recover, under his contract, to furnish one hundred and fifty tons of powder, and 35,000 stand of arms. Some unimportant questions have been fully disposed of, but the integrity of such contracts is fully maintained. The entire amount involved is about \$385,000, which will probably be paid on the return of the Russian Minister, who is daily expected from Europe. This decision has, it is considered, a most important bearing upon the supplying of munitions of war to foreign governments engaged in warfare. Mr. Perkins' counsel was ex Attorney General Cushing, ex-Senator Cooper, and Joseph E. Stewart.

The six acting Midshipmen who were dismissed from the Navy for being participants in the tarring and feathering of one of their comrades at the Naval Academy in April last, have been re-instated to their former positions.

THE O. M. Co.—Two ladies, who recently went through from Tucson to California by the Overland Mail line, state in a letter to their friends that the journey, through day and night, is more comfortable than could be expected, on account of the promptness and courteous attention of all conductors and drivers along the route, and the ladies desire to express their gratitude for many kind attentions which tended to alleviate the fatigues of the trip. Mr. John Kendall did everything in his power to make them comfortable.

NEW MINING COMPANIES.—A private letter from New York informs us that two new silver mining companies are organizing in that city to work mines in Arizona. It is to be hoped that if such is the case they will bring capital, machinery and men, who understand the theory and practice of separating silver from its various ores; without which essentials they can do but little at silver mining.

NEW LINE OF STEAMERS.—In San Francisco they are agitating the project of a line of steamers from that city to China and Japan. There is no doubt but such an enterprise would add greatly to the prosperity of the Pacific coast.

DEATH OF BARON HUMBOLDT.—This illustrious man died at Berlin last month, aged over ninety-five years. His literary and scientific labors have rendered his name immortal.

A company of enterprising men are opening the old Longorena silver mine, near Arivaca ranche.